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THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI. Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, April 29, 1876. No. 30.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Copy, one year, \$5.00
One Copy, six months, \$3.00
Single numbers, 15c
ADVERTISING RATES:
Twelve lines in this type, one sq.
One square, twelve lines, one time, \$3.00
Each subsequent insertion, 1.00
Professional cards, per quarter, 8.00
Plain death notices, free. Ordinary re-
marks in prose, \$3 per square; in poetry,
\$2.50 per line.
Business advertisements at Reduced
Rates. Office Northwest corner Main and
Congress streets.
AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:
W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has
the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to
receive and remit for money due us.
L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants'
Exchange, is our authorized agent in San
Francisco.
James Abegg, Yuma.
E. Irvine, Phoenix.
WASSON & BROWN, Proprietors.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.
H. N. ALEXANDER,
YUMA, ARIZONA.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will practice in all Courts in this Territory

PAUL WEBER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona.

JAMES ABEGG,
MAIN STREET, YUMA, ARIZONA.
News Depot, Book and Cigar Store, Con-
fectionery and Fancy Goods.

THEO. F. WHITE,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
Tucson, Arizona. 50-17

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,
Special assistance given in obtaining pa-
tents for Mining and Preemption claims.
Office south side Congress street, Tucson,
Arizona.

BRIGGS GOODRICH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
District Attorney for Pima county, Notary
Public and Commissioner Deeds for
Tucson.
Office on Court-house plaza, Tucson, Ari-
zona.

W. W. CURTISS,
Late Chief Clerk General Land Office,
No. 700 9th st., Corner G,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Will attend to the prosecution of cases be-
fore the General Land Office and all the
Departments of the Government.

J. M. BERGER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
Tucson, Arizona.
I have every facility to do all kinds of
work in my line, and at reasonable prices.
My work is warranted for one year.
Shop on Congress street, opposite L. M.
Jacobs & Co's store.

FARLEY & POMROY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Tucson, Arizona.
Notaries Public. Office United States
District Attorney. Office on Congress
street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.
CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession
Thursday, July 1. Will give attention to
preference to diseases of women and chil-
dren.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and
evening.

Palace Hotel.
MAISH & DRISCOLL, Proprietors.
THE PROPRIETORS FEEL JUSTI-
fied in soliciting patronage, in the full
assurance that they can please all who
may become their guests.
Comfortable Rooms well Ventilated.
All meals served in the BEST STYLE,
with the very best that the market affords.
Terms—Moderate.
January 8. 14-17

Celestial Restaurant
—by—
HOP KEE & CO., Tucson, Arizona.
THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT IS
on Congress street near the Church
plaza.
The Chief Cook and Baker, is "Loy,"
one of the very best and who is well
known to be such.
Hop Kee & Co. have their own garden
and always keep their table well supplied
with the best articles in the market.
Patronage is solicited.
Fare Excellent and Charges Reasonable
by the Day, Week or Month.
December 4. 9-17

Lafayette Restaurant.
PASCAL & TAITE, Proprietors.
SITUATED ON MEYERS STREET,
one door South of Maish & Driscoll's
Hotel.
Elegant, newly furnished, cool, high
ceilinged dining rooms.
Private Apartment for Ladies and
Families.
Meals at all hours, Day and Night.
Soup from 11 o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock
p. m. All Hot Lunches.
Balls and Parties supplied on Reasonable
notice.
French Claret and other Wines to order.
Two First-Class French Cooks.
Terms—\$10 per week. \$15 per day. 75
cents per meal.
Guests and boarders may rely upon re-
ceiving the most careful attention.
April 1, 1876. 26

Blue and Gray.
"Oh, mother, what do they mean by blue,
And what do they mean by gray?"
Was heard from the lips of a little child
As she bounded in from play.
The mother's eyes filled up with tears;
She turned to her darling fair
And smoothed away from the sunny brow
Its tresses of golden hair.

"Why, mother's eyes are blue, my sweet,
And grandpa's hairs are gray,
And the love we bear our darling child
Grows stronger every day."
"But what did they mean?" persisted the
child:
"For I saw two cripples to-day
And one of them said he fought for the
blue,
The other he fought for the gray."

"Now, he of the blue had lost a leg,
The other had but one arm,
And both seemed worn and weary and
sad,
Yet their greeting was kind and warm.
They told of battles in days gone by
Till it made my young blood thrill;
The leg was lost in the Wilderness fight
And the arm on Malvern Hill,

"They sat on the stone by the farmyard
gate
And talked for an hour or more,
Till their eyes grew bright and their hearts
seemed warm
With fighting their battles o'er.
And parting at last with a friendly grasp,
In a kindly, brotherly way,
Each called on God to speed the time
Untill the blue and gray."

Then the mother thought of other days—
Two stalwart boys from her river,
How they knelt at her side and, whispering,
prayed,
"Our Father which art in heaven;"
How one wore gray and the other blue,
How they had passed away from sight
And had gone to the land where gray and
blue
And merged in colors of light.

And she answered her darling with golden
hair
While her heart was sadly wrung
With the thoughts awakened in that sad
hour
By her innocent, prattling tongue;
"The blue and the gray are the colors of
God;
They are seen in the sky at even,
And many a noble, gallant soul
Has found them passport to heaven."

The Centennial Opening.
The general plan of the exercises at
the opening of the Centennial Exhibi-
tion on May 10, has been agreed upon
by the Executive Committee. The
specially invited guests will be nearly
as follows: The President and Vice
President; the Cabinet; the Supreme
Court; the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives; the leading officers of the
Army and Navy; the governors of the
States and Territories and their staffs;
the Legislature of Pennsylvania; the
Board of State Supervisors; the foreign
Commissioners; the Centennial Com-
missioners; and the chief subordinates;
the Centennial Board of Finance; the
Government Board of Finance; the
Women's Centennial Executive Com-
mittee; the Judges of the Exhibition;
the State Centennial Board; the city
officials of Philadelphia.

As the exercises are to be held in the
open air it will be possible for a great
multitude to witness them. About
half-past ten a. m.—the persons invited
having been conducted to their places—
the orchestra, of 150, conducted by
Theodore Thomas, will play the na-
tional airs of all nations. The Pres-
ident of the United States will be con-
ducted to the ground by Governor Hart-
ruff with a military escort. The fol-
lowing programme will then be carried
out:

The Grand March—Written for the
occasion by Richard Wagner.
Original Cantata—Words by Sydney
Lanier, of Georgia; music by Dudley
Burk, of Connecticut.
Brief presentation by the President
of the Centennial Commission, report-
ing the Exhibition to the President of
the United States.

An address by the President of the
United States, which he will close by de-
claring the exhibition open. Immediately
the flags will be unfurled, the artillery
will fire a salute, the chimes of the tower
and other great bells on the ground
will ring, and the chorus of 600 will
sing Handel's "Hallelujah." The
foreign Commissioners will move to
their respective assignments in the
main building. The President of the
United States, escorted by the com-
mission and Board of Finance and the
invited guests, will enter the north
doors of the main building and move,
accompanied by the great organs, along
the avenue in such manner as to pass
before each national commission. The
procession will then cross the Machi-
nery Hall and walk down the main ave-
nue to the center. Then, at a signal
from the President of the United States,
the enormous engine and its
thirteen acres of machinery will be
put in motion, and the exhibition will
be open to the world.

There may follow more or less formal
receptions in the Judges' Hall and the
quarters of the commission.

A YOUNG man named Thomas Paul,
who was on his way to Arizona from
Fresno county, California, in attempt-
ing to climb upon a loaded wagon at
Bakersfield, lately, slipped and fell un-
der the wheels, which passed over his
body, inflicting fatal injuries.

CAREFULLY compiled statistics re-
lating to postage shows that the citizens
of Boston pay a larger amount per cap-
ita than those of any other city, \$3.80
per head. San Francisco pays \$2.83; In-
dianapolis, \$2.81; Baltimore, \$1.58; and
Washington, \$1.56.

On April 5, Delegate Stevens intro-
duced a bill in the House to provide
for the construction of certain military
roads in the Territory of Arizona,
which was read first and second time,
referred to the Committee on Military
Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THE ARMY.

The Rising Contest Between Line
and Staff—A Top Heavy Institu-
tion—The Beginning of a much to
be Desired End.

We have frequently referred to the
exposition of abuses in our army sys-
tem, which the New York Herald has
so ably and opportunely set on foot.
And there have been a growing dis-
gust throughout the nation at the
disgraceful fact that with the expendi-
ture of a princely revenue, the United
States has a regular army which is sim-
ply a delusion and a snare. Knowing as
we have known, that the line of the
army which we see on the frontiers
possesses a number of honorable and
hard working officers and men, who
are in no ways to blame for the state of
affairs complained of, we have regretted
to see the growing complaints heaped
indiscriminately upon the army as a
whole. The Herald's Washington cor-
respondence of March 28, corrects this
indiscriminate, and presents certain
phases of the muddle in such a caustic
and concise light that we quote at
length for the enlightenment and en-
tertaining of our readers. The Herald
says:

It is high time that the hue and cry
against that which is properly denomi-
nated the army, but which is practically
the hard worked, meagrely-subsisted
list of line officers, should be placed on
the right side. It requires but a glance
at the register, aided by a limited ex-
perience, to convince any sane mind of
the ponderous bulk of the staff as com-
pared with the regimental organization
of our army. Commencing with the
Inspector General's Department—con-
sisting of five colonels, two lieutenant
colonels and one major (a strong re-
minder of a regiment with five colonels,
two captains and one private)—one is
puzzled to understand for what sub-
stantial reason such a display of un-
substantiated rank was intended, except
it be to afford these lucky recipients of
public bounty the satisfaction of brow-
beating their equally intelligent and
exemplary brethren. To be sure, it is
a great thing to be posted in all matters
pertaining to company papers, and it is
doubtless a very great accomplishment
to be able to decide at a glance whether
Private McGuffey has rust on his musket
or Lieutenant So and So wears the
prescribed uniform. Just how much
time is required to fit one for the per-
formance of such arduous duties is un-
certain—possibly a month or six weeks
—no matter. Does it also require these
eagle-eyed swordbearers to stalk the
earth as tall as fir trees? Would not a
captaincy or a respectable first lieuten-
ancy satisfy the conditions of the
case, taking under consideration the
fact that their legitimate duty is to ex-
amine and report to higher authority,
not to bully one out of his wits on the
spot? Besides, if the writer is correctly
informed, it is seldom that these giant
examples of all that is precise and
worth knowing have an opportunity to
display their marvellous attainments,
inasmuch as their visits are limited by
both wind and tide, and by their
personal demands for a change of cli-
mate. Then, too, the great event of
their coming is, as a rule, heralded by
telegram and all modern appliances
weeks beforehand.

Of course Private McGuffey and Lieuten-
ant So and So are in apple pie order
just in the nick of time, to the intense
gratification of the acting professor of
military propriety and wisdom, who
has but a brief interval to render the
public service, as indicated by the
whistle of the waiting train. The

extending over a longer period than one
day seems to be too severe for the (mili-
tary) organization of these keen-sighted
gentlemen. No doubt army exotics
grow ranker in the sun, and the
Congressional flower garden at
Washington sufficiently expensive
without an annual outlay upon the
cultivation of these travelling sun-
flowers?

You must not infer, Mr. Editor, that
the writer for a moment loses sight of
the benefits to be derived from a rigid,
systematic inspection of troops. We
sincerely believe in inspectors and do
not think that the office could be safely
abolished. At the same time, to render
the Congressional flower garden at
Washington sufficiently expensive
without an annual outlay upon the
cultivation of these travelling sun-
flowers?

EXPOSURE OF CAMP LIFE
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tion. If there must be paymasters and
they must all be majors, why not allow
them to ventilate their rank somewhere
within a thousand miles or so of their
duties, if they have any beyond the
settlement of their respective pay ac-
counts? Is there any peculiarity about
ordinary garrisons to endanger the lives
of these double breasted fungi? If not,
wouldn't it be a saving in the way of
commutations, traveling expenses, etc.,
if they could only be prevailed upon to
occupy government quarters, say dur-
ing the most pleasant months of the
year?

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
We approach the Ordnance Depart-
ment with considerable respect. Doubt-
less its brigadier general, three col-
onels, four lieutenant colonels, ten ma-
jors, twenty captains and sixteen first
lieutenants are all reasonably well edu-
cated, estimable men calculating, and
much good by way of improving guns,
projectiles, etc. It is well known, how-
ever, that from time immemorial the
most important inventions in this di-
rection have originated with civilians
and master mechanics in their armo-
ries. "Too many hands spoil the broth"
is exceedingly apt just here. For the
third time that irrepressible class called
storekeepers figures—eleven in num-
ber—in this department. These pecu-
liar staff appendages, as a rule, with
admirable complacency dwell in such
charming localities as Pikeville Ar-
senal, a long since deserted ranche,
apparently retained for this special pur-
pose.

It is high time that Congress pro-
vided storekeepers for regiments, there-
by giving captains of the line the
privilege of drawing their pay in quiet,
undisturbed by petty responsibilities.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.
At last we doff our hats to that group
of venerable spinsters called chaplains.
These superannuated but martial spirits
were evidently created captains (a de-
gree of exaltation to which the Saviour
never seems to have aspired) for some
noble end.

We fear that this end will scarcely be
reached in Boston Harbor. Fortes-
Monroe, or any other convenient por-
t where from fifty to five hundred brethren
of various creeds are constantly
officiating within sound of the drum.
Since this class of warriors enter the
service so late in life, we suggest as a
matter of economy that they be assign-
ed, immediately upon appointment, to
the retired list, thereby saving all trav-
eling expenses.

"Jumping" in the Army.
The Washington correspondence of
the San Francisco Post, of April 3, has
the following:
Before Secretary Belknap's resigna-
tion it was generally understood that
the existing law in regard to promo-
tion would be enforced and no legisla-
tion take place at this session. Senator
Clayton, however, has introduced the
following bill, which is of more than
ordinary interest to parties coming
under the operation. Following is the
bill in full:

Section 1. Certain officers of the
line of the army having been unlaw-
fully overpassed and deprived of
promotion since the 23d day of June,
1874, the President be, and is hereby
authorized and directed to promote
and appoint the said officers to such
vacancies as, under the law contained
in Section 1204, Revised Statutes of the
United States, they are and have been
entitled by seniority to fill: Provided,
That officers promoted and appointed
under this act shall take rank from the
dates at which the vacancies occurred
to fill which they are severally pro-
moted and appointed: Provided further,
That the commissions of all officers
who have been unlawfully promoted
and appointed since the 23d day of
June, 1874, being void in law, shall be
so held, and that such officers shall be
considered as continuously in service
in the grades which they filled severally
at the dates of such unlawful promo-
tions and appointments, until their
right to promotion under Section 1204,
Revised Statutes of the United States,
shall accrue: And provided further,
That no official acts and obligations
performed and entered into, for and on
behalf of the United States, by said
officers, during the period for which
they held such commissions unlawfully
conferred, shall be in any wise affect-
ed by this act.

ARIZONA IN THE CENTENNIAL.—The
Legislature of Arizona appropriated
\$5,000 for the purpose of giving Ari-
zona a proper representation in the Phil-
adelphia Exhibition. But, according
to THE CITIZEN, the matter fell through
and the appropriation was permitted
to revert to the State Treasury. The
legislature of Arizona, Mr. Thomas
Ewing, went to work and has secured
thirty-four rare specimens, weighing
nearly two hundred pounds, representing
twenty-two mines of Arizona and com-
bining all the valuable metals of the
Territory. This shows what one earnest
determined man can accomplish,
and what might have been done in
Nevada, if we had each been resolved
into a committee of one, determined
to do something to give Nevada a
glorious showing at Philadelphia—
Virginia Enterprise.

A NEW ORLEANS merchant was in-
duced by a woman, who told a pitiful
story of poverty, to give her \$14 with
which to bury her dead husband. Be-
fore giving her the money he went to
the house and saw a discolored corpse
that he thought ought to have been
buried days before. In his hurry to get away
from the place he forgot his umbrella.
When he returned for it he found the
corpse sitting up and counting the four-
teen dollars.

THE HUMBOLDT Register says: "A
man in town the other day left a board-
ing house just because a rat bit off his
ear. When people get that particular
about trifles, they ought to quit board-
ing and go to keeping house."

JOAQUIN MILLER tells of a man
whom his friends thought must lie be-
cause there wasn't truth enough in the
world to keep him talking as much as
he did.

General Crook's Failure.

As our readers are more or less in-
terested in any thing concerning Gen-
eral Crook and his military operations,
and as there have been scattering and
broken reports of a rumored failure of
his late Sioux expedition, we publish
the annexed account thereof, taken
from the Cheyenne Leader:

By way of premise, and to correct
in advance any false opinion which
may be formed upon reading this state-
ment, we will say that the information
here given has not been obtained from
any person who was sworn to secrecy—
meaning by this the officers of General
Crook's command, all of whom have
been entirely too reticent concerning
the campaign to suit our reporters.
The facts herein made public for the
first time have been furnished us by
scouts and other employees of the ex-
pedition, and not a single one having
been divulged by any officer of the
command.

General Crook evinced dissatisfac-
tion with his command when leaving
here, and although he said little, it was
easily seen that he was not at all pleas-
ed with the prospects for the success of
the expedition. Soldier-like, however,
he bravely undertook the campaign,
though he undoubtedly knew that there
were big chances for failure and but
slim ones for success.

When he had reached the heart of
the Indian country, and word was
brought him by his scouts of the dis-
covery of the large Indian village of
Crazy Horse, and also the location of
Sitting Bull's camp, he detailed the
next officer in command, with all the
troops save two companies, for the at-
tack on Crazy Horse, and with the
pack train and a handful of men, him-
self started for Sitting Bull's trail.

Orders were given the officer sent to
attack Crazy Horse to destroy his village,
capture his ponies, and inflict upon
him and his murderous band the severest
punishment possible.

Crazy Horse was surrounded and
completely surprised, and had General
Crook's orders been obeyed, the band
of this predatory chief would now be
scattered to the four winds. But dis-
obedience and incompetency character-
ized the actions of the commander of
the detachment (Col. J. Reynolds) and
he thus balked General Crook's
well laid plans, covered himself with
disgrace, and filled his superior's heart
with such chagrin as only the brave
soldier can feel when he himself is do-
ing his duty, but, from force of cir-
cumstances, can neither prevent the
mismanagement nor retrieve the errors
of others, upon whose success and de-
votion his own efforts and achievements
depend.

Captain Egan, with his gallant Grays,
was ordered to charge through the In-
dian village, and another detachment
was ordered to meet him half-way,
charging from the opposite direction.
Brave Egan did his duty, forcing his
way through the village. But he was
not sustained, the detachment ordered
to meet him, which was commanded
by an officer of the Third Cavalry,
sitting quietly on their horses in plain
sight of the village, though at a safe
distance, during the whole night, which
lasted four or five hours. This was the
best, and probably the worst blunder
mildly speaking of the expedition,
as, had Egan been supported, many
Indians would have been made truly
good and the band completely broken
up.

As it was, however, a number of In-
dians were killed and some soldiers
killed and wounded, though we can-
not learn the exact extent of the losses
of the command. Over seven hundred
Indian ponies were captured, and these
were turned over to the officer com-
manding the Crazy Horse expedition.
General Crook, as has been stated,
was twenty-five miles away during the
fight.

On the following morning, in dis-
obedience of Crook's order, the cap-
tured ponies were allowed to be driven
off by the Indians, it being done in
plain sight of the commander, who
made no effort to prevent it, although
a dozen men could easily have held
the ponies had he so ordered.

Immediately upon learning of the
nature of which his subordinate had
conducted the affair, General Crook or-
dered a retreat, and the Big Horn ex-
pedition at once returned to Fortman
and thence to this city.

Had there been no disobedience of
orders, Crook, upon the defeat of Crazy
Horse, would have immediately march-
ed upon Sitting Bull, and, in our opin-
ion, the Sioux question would have
been settled, or very near so, by this
time. Instead, he was obliged to aban-
don that idea and return.

Another expedition, with experienced
officers and men, probably from the
Second and Fifth Regiments, is now
being organized by General Crook, and
within a month will be en route to Sit-
ting Bull's headquarters. There will
be no more "foulshirts" about the
business, and we expect to see grand
and beneficial results attained by the
second expedition.

TWENTY-TWO prominent publishing
firms of New York, Boston, Springfield,
Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cincin-
nati have united in a petition to Con-
gress, calling attention to some features
of the Postal bill now before the Sen-
ate, and expressing the opinion that
the bill, if passed, will prove embar-
rassing to the Post Office Department
and inadequate to the needs and desires
of the people at large. They, therefore,
ask for a reduction of the proposed
rates and for a uniform charge, regard-
less of distance.

THE Queen of England's paintings,
which will be exhibited at the Cen-
tennial, will be guarded constantly by a
squad of policemen. The pictures
have been heavily insured in eight Eng-
lish companies.

A VERY clever woman has said, "I
do not wish anybody to do anything
naughty, but if they do, I want to know
all about it."

KATIE PEASE, the winner of the \$25,
000 purse of 1874, has been retired
from the turf and is to be sold at auc-
tion.

Point of Mountain Station.

Eighteen Miles West of Tucson.
A. H. SALES, Proprietor.
THE PROPRIETOR HAS REOPENED
this popular and convenient station,
and is amply prepared to supply
Good Hay, Grain and Water
—for animals, and—
FOOD AND LODGINGS
for the traveling public generally. Re-
member the place, 18 miles West of Tuc-
son on Yuma road.
February 28, 1876. 21-17

The Elliot House.

Flower, Pinal County, Arizona.
W. V. ELLIOT, Proprietor.
THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE IS
amply prepared to accommodate the
traveling and home public, and attention
is called to the fact that the proprietor
Intends to Merit Patronage
By satisfying his customers with the best
of meals.
His bar is always supplied with
CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
March 4. 22-17

Tucson Assay Office.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM MY
friends and the public in general that I
have opened an
Assay Office in Tucson,
and am ready for work in any line of my
business at following prices:
Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$3.50.
Single Assays for Copper, 5.00.
Single Assays, Copper, Gold & Silver, 8.50.
SAMUEL HUGHES, Assayer,
Tucson, Feb. 6, 1876. 26-17

Drug Store.

HAVING ENLARGED AND REFIT-
ted my saleroom, and increased my
stock of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
I would respectfully invite the public to
call and examine my goods and prices, a
THE SIGN OF THE MORTAR,
On Congress street, at my old stand.

Arizona and New Mexico Express Company.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.
HENRY WELLS, Pres. H. WICK, Treas.
Aurora, N. Y. Cleveland, O.
C. H. WELLS, General Superintendent,
Tucson, Arizona.

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED
to transact a
GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS
—between—
Tucson and the Terminus of the
Southern Pacific Rail Road,
—now at—
White Water, California,
—running via—
Florence, Phenix, Yickenburg and
Erbenburg, Arizona.

Making close connections with their stage
coaches for Prescott and Northern
Arizona, and selling tickets at
their offices going over the
Central & Southern Pacific Railroads
—to—
SAN JOSE, SAN FRANCISCO, SAC-
RAMENTO,
And intermediate places, and thence to
all the Principal Cities and Towns
of the United States.

Quickest and Easiest Route to
San Francisco.
Large and Comfortable Kimball Four and
Six Horse Cumbals.
SHORTEST DESERT CROSSING,
Good Water, Good Stations.
Six and a Half Days to San Fran-
cisco. Two Days to Prescott.

The Arizona & New Mexico Express Co.,
having completed its organization of lines,
offices and employees, has entered upon a
general carrying business between Tucson,
Prescott, and the Terminus of the South-
ern Pacific Railroad, where they will
make connection with Wells, Fargo & Co.,
for Express business to all parts
of the United States and Europe. Are
now ready to carry passengers and do a
general Express Business.

Letter Postages will be carried on all our
stages, Three times each week, each way.
Government Stamped Envelopes will be
sold by us at all our offices, with our frank,
carrying letters to any part of the United
States and Europe.

BULLION AND CURRENCY
Will be received and forwarded with dis-
patch and safety.
McNeale & Urban's Cincinnati Bank, Fire
and Burglar Proof Safe at our
Tucson and Prescott offices.

Orders for the Purchase of Goods
—at—
San Francisco and elsewhere, will have
prompt attention.
The Collection of Notes, Drafts and Ac-
ceptances will have special dispatch.
Through rates given to New York, Boston,
Philadelphia, Baltimore and New
Orleans.

Stages leave our Main office at Tucson, on
Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
at 6 o'clock p. m.
C. H. WELLS, General Superintendent,
Tucson, Arizona, Feb. 3. 11

Point of Mountain Station.

Eighteen Miles West of Tucson.
A. H. SALES, Proprietor.
THE PROPRIETOR HAS REOPENED
this popular and convenient station,
and is amply prepared to supply
Good Hay, Grain and Water
—for animals, and—
FOOD AND LODGINGS
for the traveling public generally. Re-
member the place, 18 miles West of Tuc-
son on Yuma road.
February 28, 1876. 21-17

The Elliot House.

Flower, Pinal County, Arizona.
W. V. ELLIOT, Proprietor.
THE ABOVE NAMED HOUSE IS
amply prepared to accommodate the
traveling and home public, and attention
is called to the fact that the proprietor
Intends to Merit Patronage
By satisfying his customers with the best
of meals.
His bar is always supplied with
CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
March 4. 22-17

Tucson Assay Office.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM MY
friends and